

# MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS TO BE IMPROVED BY THE ADDITION OF A FILTRATION PLANT

Its Installation Insures Decrease in Death Rate of the National Capital—Typhoid Fever Taken as a Basis.

Congress Has Already Set Aside Sum of \$2,768,405 for Work—Contract to Be Awarded by Secretary of State.

Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Officer of the District of Columbia, Compiles Some Interesting Statistics.

Washington will soon halt the installation of filtration for the municipal water works.

With such a plan will come a wonderful decrease in the death rate of the city. Taking typhoid fever as a basis, the rate for the past ten years has been one for every thousand people living within the city limits.

Compared with statistics of other cities, Washington stands foremost of those suffering from effects of impure water. The wonder is the death rate has not been greater. With the filtration plan in use, the rate of death will decrease to one for every fifty thousand, possibly less.

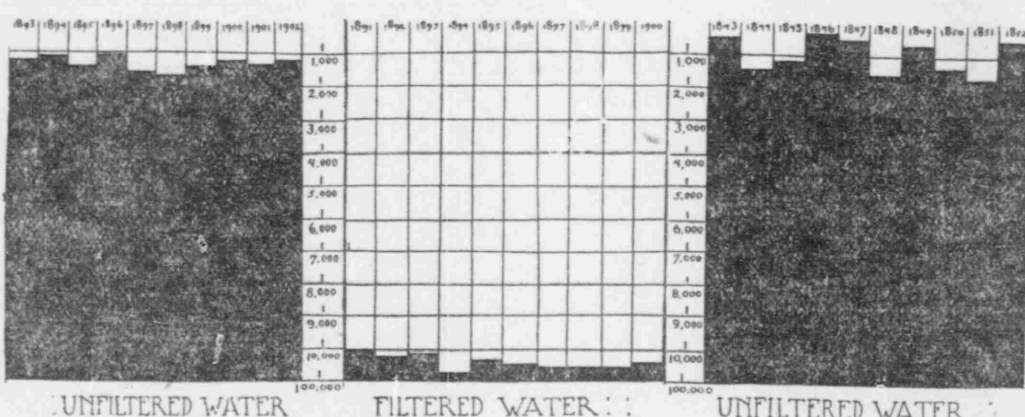
## To Remedy Evil.

Congress has done all in its power to remedy the evil, and within the next few weeks plans for filtration will be placed on view with a request for bids. Already Congress has appropriated sufficient money to construct the most improved filter in the United States. Work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

That no delay be tolerated, the bill authorizing the construction of a filter system specifies the work must be pushed to completion. The contract will be awarded by the Secretary of State. The sum of \$2,768,405 has been set aside by Congress for filtration construction.

In 1900 \$200,000 was appropriated for the preliminary steps of the plan. In

## WASHINGTON BERLIN BERLIN



1901 \$500,000 was appropriated, and for the present year, \$600,000 was voted to complete the work. Land for an improved system has already been purchased. It adjoins the reservoir now owned by the United States.

## Statistics Compiled.

Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Officer of the District of Columbia, has compiled statistics on typhoid fever. The following figures are shown:

1893-7.12 per 10,000 residents.  
1894-7.19 " " "  
1895-6.51 " " "  
1896-5.31 " " "  
1897-5.31 " " "  
1898-4.67 " " "  
1899-4.67 " " "  
1900-4.67 " " "  
1901-4.67 " " "  
1902-4.67 " " "

Many plans of purifying water have been tested by medical authorities, but the best is that of filtration. Before this plan was adopted by the city of New York the death rate was one person out of every 8,000 in that great city. A test was made, and the rate reduced to one in 19,000.

Dr. A. Seibert, an authority on the causes of typhoid fever, in a recent article in the "New York Medical Journal," declares that the germs which cause typhoid fever are taken in drinking water in 999 cases out of 1,000. He adds that this rate will continue until the water used by the city and taken from the Croton district is purified. He estimates the cost at \$6,000,000.

## Cost of Work.

Dr. Woodward, Washington's health officer, estimates the cost of purifying the water for this city will be even greater than the figures given by Dr.

Seibert. To prove his statement, however, Dr. Seibert has studied the water systems of every large city in the United States. In the United States, some startling figures are produced.

In Chicago, for example, in 1891, one person out of every 450 died of typhoid fever. At that time, the city's water was secured through suction pipes in Lake Michigan, not far from the outlets of the main sewers. These pipes were removed to a point beyond the reach of the sewer outlets and the death rate was reduced to one in every 8,000, about the same as New York.

In Brooklyn, typhoid fever is more prevalent than in New York. The death rate is one in every 7,000. This is attributed to the fact that Brooklyn people drink bottled spring water. Well-to-do people of New York drink filtered water, while the poorer classes drink tea, coffee and milk. Were it not for this the death rate would be greatly increased, said Dr. Seibert.

## Streams Contaminated.

Baltimore and Philadelphia have more typhoid fever than New York, Boston or Brooklyn—about one case in every 5,000. The reason is found in the fact that the water obtained is from large streams contaminated by sewers and that these cities, being situated in a somewhat warmer climate, the people drink more impure water.

The most striking illustration of what proper filtration does in the way of eradicating typhoid fever is shown in the charts of Berlin, Germany. For ten years the city used unfiltered water, and in that period the death rate was 1 out of every 300. For ten years preceding

1902, the city used water from a filtering plant installed at the old water works system, and the rate decreased to 1 out of every 9,000.

In 1893 a new filtering plant was put in in connection with a modern water works system. The rate immediately fell to 1 out of every 50,000. The population of the city is 2,600,000. This system was duplicated in the cities of Hanover, Breslau, Magdeburg, and Hamburg. The rate in these cities decreased in proportion.

## Drink In Summer.

The increase of typhoid in summer is due to two conditions, says Dr. Seibert. In summer people drink more water, thereby multiplying the chances of infection. He estimates people drink more water in July and August than in all the rest of the year. Incubation of bacteria begins in September, consequently the great number of cases in that month.

In a recent interview, Dr. Seibert said: "As to the cost of general filtration, I place the cost at \$3 per capita. I have studied filtration carefully, and cannot see how it can be introduced successfully at a less price. If it is done at all, it must be done properly, and I think that is the only way."

Referring to Washington's filtration plant, Dr. Woodward said last night: "The plans for our system will be placed on view within the next few days. Col. Alexander M. Miller, supervising engineer, will see that the system adopted and awarded will be properly constructed. We are all anxious to have it in operation, and I know the residents of Washington will be delighted."

## NEED OF LARGE NAVY SEEN BY CONGRESS

Bearing of Venezuela Controversy on Members.

## A CHANGE OF FEELING

Naval Committee In House of Representatives Said to Favor Mr. Moody's Plans.

Whatever bearing it may have upon other matters, one effect of the Venezuelan controversy will be to emphasize the necessity of a larger navy for the United States. The fact is already becoming apparent to the members of Congress, who must make the appropriation, if the naval fighting force of the country is to be increased to compare favorably with that of the powers of Europe.

Ten days ago the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who frame the naval appropriation bill, were inclined to disregard the recommendations of Secretary Moody contained in his estimates asking for an appropriation for the construction of two additional battleships. In fact, the members of the committee in the preparation of their measure had practically decided to incorporate no provision for new battleships, but to provide instead for an increase of the personnel of the navy.

Since the beginning of the joint operations by the English and German fleets in Venezuelan waters, which some have thought threatened the Monroe Doctrine, a change of feeling has come over the members of the committee.

## More Money For Ships.

They are more favorably disposed for making provision for additional ships, and some members of the committee, as well as other prominent members of Congress who are not members of the Naval Committee, believe that Congress should go beyond the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy and begin to lay plans for the construction of the greatest navy in the world.

The necessity for such action is pointed out in the fact that at any time this country may be called upon to protect not only the Monroe Doctrine, but its own rights against some aggressive European power.

There is a strong belief among many members of Congress that England and Germany have gone beyond the understanding they had with this Government as to what their policy would be in the matter of the collection of their debts against Venezuela, and that the next step will be a flagrant violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

## Looking for a Chance.

The opinion prevails that Emperor William is only looking for a favorable opportunity to "make war on the Monroe Doctrine," and if possible relegate it to the past.

Should this be done, with all due respect to the American navy, members of Congress say our naval fighting force would find it was not dealing with Spain, if Germany should start a struggle upon the seas.

They therefore assert that what the United States needs is a strong fighting force upon the water, which will tolerate nothing which might tend to be an encroachment upon the Monroe Doctrine. Therefore, the sentiment in favor of building a strong navy, the strongest in the world, is rapidly taking hold of members of Congress. They say it cannot be accomplished in a day or a year, but will take a number of years. They argue that there is no time to hesitate and delay, but the work should begin at once.

## GAS INSPECTOR FORD COMPELLED TO RESIGN

Health Broken by Years of Attention to Duty.

The resignation of S. Calvert Ford, as Inspector of Gas and Meters in Washington, was accepted by the President this morning. The resignation will take effect on January 1.

Mr. Ford has been in ill health for the past six months, and has not been able to attend to the duties at his office. He has served as Inspector of Gas and Meters since the bureau was established by an act of Congress, June 23, 1874. He is sixty years old, and it is said, is suffering from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. Ford has worked both day and night, sometimes even on Sundays, at the various laboratories in the city. It is said that his strict attention to duty has broken down his health and compelled him to resign.

Commissioner H. B. Macfarland has recommended the appointment of Elmer C. Runyan to succeed Mr. Ford, and it is expected that he will be the next inspector.

## MAY YOH'S EVIDENCE TO BE TAKEN IN NEW YORK

LONDON, Dec. 18.—In the bankruptcy court today the application of May Yoh's lawyer that his client's evidence in her suit against Lord Francis Hope to recover money borrowed by him be taken in New York, was granted. Miss Yoh in her suit claims that Lord Hope, her former husband, borrowed some £2,000 from her.

## IRON PLANT RESUMES.

LEBANON, Pa., Dec. 18.—J. Lansing Mines, of Philadelphia, and Mayor Abram Hess, of this city, receivers of the Lebanon Iron and Steel Company, are watching the results with the greatest interest. In the absence of Surgeon General Wyman, Dr. Purviance is in charge of the service.

## GEN. GRANT EXPECTED HERE THIS AFTERNOON

Funeral Arrangements Will Then Be Made.

Immediately after the arrival of Gen. Fred D. Grant, who is now expected about 4:30 this afternoon, final arrangements for the funeral services of his mother, Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, will be made.

All plans for the funeral services in New York have been completed and await the approval of the general before being made public. A meeting of the executive committee of the Grant Association was held in New York yesterday and final details arranged. The wishes of Secretary of War Root will be carried out to the letter.

President Roosevelt will be represented by his aide, Capt. W. S. Cowles, State and city officials of New York will attend. On account of the limited space in the tomb only invited persons can be present at the final services.

A letter from President Roosevelt was received at the Grant home last night. A telegram of condolence as well as a letter of sympathy was received this morning from Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Jefferson Davis and a number of other prominent women of the country also sent letters of condolence.

## COAL EXPERTS PREDICT CLOSE OF FACTORIES

Philadelphia Dealers Expect Crisis Very Soon.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Coal men are freely predicting that before the end of January the effects of the coal shortage will be seen in the shutting down of factories and the closing of hotels and apartment houses.

Already, it is declared, many of the manufacturing establishments are running out of fuel supply constantly facing them. A severe storm would tie up scores of places in Philadelphia, it is declared.

"Already they are beginning to close places in New England," said a dealer yesterday, "and though Philadelphia is more favored in the matter of coal, it is easily within the range of probability that here, too, many establishments will find it impossible to get coal before the close of the winter."

Vice President C. E. Henderson, of the Reading Railway, said yesterday that reports from the collieries in the Schuylkill district showed that the effects of the storm were not so serious as anticipated. Thirty collieries are in operation, and this is as many as before the storm.

## COLORADO LAD CRUSHED BY FREIGHT ELEVATOR

Serious Accident in the Raleigh Hotel.

By a peculiar accident, Reuben West, a colored boy, was seriously injured while operating the freight elevator at the Raleigh Hotel this morning.

While the car was proceeding upward, he slipped from a box on which he had been standing, and plunged forward toward the door of the elevator. His legs became wedged so tightly between the walls of the shaft and the flooring of the vehicle that it was necessary to tear away the woodwork in order to relieve him.

According to those who witnessed the accident, West was entirely to blame. In company with another colored boy he was taking a load of baggage upstairs when the accident occurred. The car had suddenly reached the fifth floor when West suddenly jumped in the air and grasped the iron work at the top of the cage. For a moment he dangled in the air, and in attempting to get down slipped and fell.

The boy plunged forward with much force, but managed to grasp the side of the car. He was unable to stop himself, however, and a moment later his legs were tightly wedged in the shaft. His companion immediately summoned help, but nothing could be done to relieve the boy's suffering until the door had been chopped away. He was then removed to the Emergency Hospital, where it was found that both legs had been badly crushed.

## SENATOR ALGER GOES ON THE MILITARY COMMITTEE

In view of his services as Secretary of War, Senator Alger has been appointed a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. There was no vacancy on the committee, but Senator Burrows resigned to make a place for his colleague. It is understood Mr. Burrows will be placed on the Senate Naval Committee.

## DIED.

GRAHAM.—The remains of SAMUEL S. GRAHAM will be removed from his late residence, 728 Twenty-second Street northwest, for interment in Rock Creek Cemetery, tomorrow, Friday, December 19, 1932.

BARROW.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, December 17, 1932, at 3:30 a. m., Mrs. MOLLIE E. BARROW, at 3232 P Street west (wife of George A. Barrow).

Members of Mayflower Council, No. 11, please take notice. Services at home at 8 o'clock p. m. Interment at Charleston, W. Va. (Baltimore city and West Virginia papers please copy.)

FISHER.—On Wednesday morning, December 17, at 8 a. m., SARAH, beloved wife of Abraham Fisher, age sixty.

Funeral from her late residence, 410 Sixth Street northwest, Friday, December 19, at 10 o'clock a. m.

## NON-UNION MEN TELL STORY OF OUTRAGES

Two "Scabs" Before the Commission.

## HOFFMAN'S THRILLING TALE

Driven From Home by Mob, Which Burned House and Intimidated Occupants.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 18.—The lawyers of the non-unionists before the strike commission said this morning that it would probably take several days to hear their case.

They have a couple of hundred witnesses, and may decide to hear them all, in which case it will be necessary to take them to Philadelphia, where the commission expects to reconvene on January 5. The independent, who are to follow, are rapidly preparing for the presentation of their case.

This morning the Philadelphia and Reading and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western filed wage statements. Judge Gray again took occasion to say that the commission desired the others as soon as possible, and he hoped there would be no further delay.

## Mitchell in Court.

President John Mitchell was in court this morning when the commission opened, having returned from his trip West.

Frederick Reynolds, a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fireman, was the first of the non-union witnesses, this morning. He said:

"I was met one day by a crowd of young men, and one, John Francis, cried out: 'If you do not quit work we'll kill you; if we don't I'll kill you when you resume work.' Sometime afterward we met, and Francis fired four shots at me."

"He was arrested, tried, and convicted in this court room. On the witness stand he was asked why he had interfered with me. He said he had authority from his local to stop men from going to work."

## Abandoned His Wife.

John Hoffman, of Drifton, told a thrilling story. He went on strike with the other men, but said: "When the family needed food, and the local would not give me aid, I had to go back to work. One night a crowd surrounded the house, and when I would not come out, some of them cried: 'Shoot him. All hands load up.' I then managed to escape, but the mob attacked the house, drove out my wife and family, and destroyed the house and the furniture. I did not know this until I returned next morning."

Mrs. Ethel Hoffman, the wife, gave her story of the outrage in great detail, telling how the crowd attacked the house, sought for matches and oil to set fire to the house, and not finding them, upset the stove. She said that after the assault, whenever she went into the street, men called her "scab" and other names.

She was asked if the mob did not come from some other mine vicinity, and said some did. Attorney Lenahan said it was the plan to make these attacks with men from other districts, so that they would not be recognized.

## Molly Maguire Methods.

"That is the old Molly Maguire method," said Judge Gray.

"And the young Molly Maguire method, too," retorted Mr. Lenahan.

## UNKNOWN ATLANTIC LINER REPORTED DISABLED AT SEA

HOLYHEAD, Dec. 18.—It is reported that an outward bound Atlantic liner, name undistinguishable, has been disabled off Point Llynas.

## DR. MAGNIEN SINKING RAPIDLY.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—The Very Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, president emeritus of St. Mary's Seminary, was unconscious nearly all day yesterday. He is still unconscious. His death is expected to occur at any moment.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Bertha M. Holmes, after this date. J. M. HOLMES, Residing, D. C.

FROM GOVERNMENT SALE—Blue overalls, 00; 3 gray undershirts, new; \$1; new ponchos, \$1.25; new horse blankets, 00c and 75c; 2 and 3 ply roofing paper, best made, 75c and \$1; all-weather horse collars, \$1.25; cutters, 20c. S. BENSINGER & CO., 11th and B sts. del-5-2

## CALLISHER, The City's Jeweler.

Opera Glasses.  
They Won't Stay Here Long  
At This Price.



Beautiful Pearl Opera \$4.50  
Glasses, worth \$6 a pair, for.

See Us For Gifts.

CALLISHER,  
The City's Jeweler,  
917 Pa. Ave. N. W.

## UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE,  
UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY,  
205 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

## WESTERN CATTLE KINGS FIGHTING FOR FENCES

Indication of Bitter Struggle Before Congress.

The fight of the cattle kings of the West, against removing the fences by which they have inclosed Government lands for private pastures, has been again carried to the White House. There is every indication that the bitterest struggle in which the Government and these private interests have ever engaged is now to be fought out in Congress, and both sides are preparing for it.

Senators Dietrich and Millard of Nebraska escorted to the President's room today a delegation representing the cattle interests. Those in the party were Bartlett Richards, J. C. Comstock, A. S. Reed, and J. W. DeWees, general attorney of the Burlington Railroad in Nebraska.

National Bank Examiner James A. Kline, of Minden, Neb., was present during the conference. He has no official participation in the controversy, but knows every part of the State thoroughly, is aware of business conditions, and his views on the question are given consideration by the officials who are watching the Government interests.

The two Senators are upholding the contents of the cattlemen on the ground that the prosperity of the State would be blighted and the Government secure no commensurate advantage by enforcing the law, and destroying the fences. This claim is partially admitted by Mr. Kline, but the cattlemen have no valid legal claim whatever, he says, because they exercised only "squatter sovereignty" in taking possession in the first place.

"Col. Mosby has made a perfectly fair report on the matter," said Mr. Kline. "Of course, the cattlemen think he is too radical. But even from their point of view that is all they can claim. He has merely advocated the enforcement of the law, in accordance with the President's order. Notice was served a year ago for the cattlemen to vacate, but they have not done so."

"There is only one argument the cattlemen can advance, according to my view. That is, it takes thirty acres to pasture a single steer, and such land cannot be claimed as the best for homestead seekers."

"The cattlemen have no title to the lands, so it is entirely a question for the President to decide whether to enforce the law rigidly or allow it to be violated for the benefit of local interests there."

"It is probable a 'leasing law' will be put through Congress to give the present occupants three years to dispose of their interests. The bad part of such a plan is that it is an expedient they will expect to repeat with every Congress until they will finally get absolute possession of the lands. The cattlemen will make a life-and-death struggle with the matter in Congress."

## MAY ERECT POLES.

At his own request the Electrical Engineer has been authorized to set a pole on the south bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and four poles on the Conduit Road, between Canal and Foxhall Roads, at an estimated cost of \$65.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES TAKE STAND IN NEW YORK

Will Not Collect Packages After 7 o'Clock P. M.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—It has been announced by all the big express companies of the city that they will refuse to collect parcels after 7 o'clock in the evening after January 1.

The traffic superintendent of one of the companies said the rule had been decided on because shippers were negligent in preparing packages.

"We have agreed," he added, "that shippers can just as easily prepare goods for collection before 7 o'clock as after that hour. We suspect that in many cases goods to be sent by freight have been given the right of way over express packages so as to save a day or so in transit at our expense."

"Besides this, our men deserve some consideration. They have been uselessly overworked by the lax methods of shippers."

## SULLIVAN PROMISES TO BE GOOD AFTER NIGHT IN JAIL

Intoxicated Ex-Champion Prizefighter Carried Bodily to Patrol Wagon by a Policeman.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 18.—John L. Sullivan, former pride of the prize ring, who opened at a local vaudeville house Monday, got mixed up with his old enemy and spent last evening recuperating in a police station cell. He was released last night, and promised to be good.

Tuesday afternoon he went on the stage in such a condition that the curtain was rung down and he was hustled away. He kept up his debauch, however. Last evening, while he was making trouble in the Russell House barroom a policeman lifted him up and carried him out to the patrol wagon.

His contracts here and in Toledo have been canceled and his manager says he is through with him.

## BIG CHRISTMAS GIFT TO CRANE CO. EMPLOYEES

Five Per Cent of Wages Given to Every Man Who Works for Chicago Shops.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Four thousand employees of the Crane Company, at the main factory and five branches on the west side, were made happy by the announcement yesterday that the company would make them a Christmas present of \$35,000.

This sum is an outright gift and will be divided pro rata among the employees, so that each man will receive a share of it equal to 5 per cent of his annual wages. Such an employee earning \$1,500 a year, as a great many of them do, will receive \$75, while the employee whose wages are \$1,000 a year will receive \$50.

## SENATOR W. A. CLARK'S BUCKING AUTOMOBILE

Machine Cuts Up Capers at "Sight" of an Antiquated Cab Horse.

Two prominent United States Senators had a narrow escape from injury this morning in the "bucking" of Senator W. A. Clark's great French automobile. The Montana Senator was at the steering wheel at the time, and Senator Elkins of West Virginia was his companion in peril.

The accident occurred opposite the White House offices at 11 o'clock. Senator Elkins had escorted to the President's room Senator Clark, who has just returned from his summer trip abroad, and who wished to pay his respects to the President. The Senators met by appointment, the West Virginian coming on foot, and the Montana in his automobile.

On leaving the White House offices, after the talk with the President, Senator Elkins espied the great machine gliding smoothly along the street. The chauffeur sat impassively at the steering wheel, and the machine turned, and went fast or slow, under perfect control.

"I brought Senator Clark here this morning," said Senator Elkins, laughingly, "on condition that he should take me to the Capitol in his racing machine."

"Good," exclaimed the Montana; "I'll do it. Step in."

The chauffeur was relegated to the rear seat and the "copper king" took his place at the wheel. Senator Elkins stepped in beside him. "Foot-poop" panting the machine, and the Senator-chauffeur started on a sharp turn toward the State, War and Navy Building, intending to go toward Pennsylvania